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DAILY REPORT

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 245

22 December 1981

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MATERIALS ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S GOOD-WILL VISIT

Second Round of Talks

SK220001 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1630 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 21 (KCNA) -- Talks continued in Pyongyang on December 21 between the party and government delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of C.C., the Workers Party of Korea, and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kye Ung-tae; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Chon Myong-su, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to China.

Present on the opposite side were the head of the delegation, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; and members of the delegation -- Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council of the PRC; Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Qiao Shi, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Lu Zhixian, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Yi Chong-ok Calls on Zhao

SK220019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1647 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 21 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, on December 21 paid a return call on Comrade Zhao Ziyang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and head of the party and government delegation of the PRC on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kye Ung-tae; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Chon Myong-su, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to China.

Also present were Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-premier of the PRC State Council; Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Qiao Shi, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Lu Zhixian, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

A talk took place in a friendly atmosphere on the occasion.

'Song of Paradise' Performance

SK212357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1647 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 21 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the PRC, on an official goodwill visit to our country, appreciated the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" at the Mansudae Art Theatre on the evening of December 21.

Invited to see the performance were Premier Zhao Ziyang, the members of the delegation and the suite members.

Seeing the performance in company with the guests were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kye Ung-tae; Huon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and art; Chon Myong-su, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to China; and working people in the city.

The performance was acclaimed by the audience. After the performance Premier Zhao Ziyang, together with Premier Yi Chong-ok, mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the performers, congratulating them on their successful performance, and posed for a photograph with them.

Visit to Mangyongdae

SK212354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1652 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 21 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the PRC, on an official goodwill visit to our country, visited Mangyongdae on December 21.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kye Ung-tae; Huon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Chon Myong-su, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to China.

Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and other personages concerned met the delegation in front of Comrade Kim Il-song's native home in Mangyongdae. The guests saw with deep interest the mementoes there. After posing for a photograph in front of the home, they went round the revolutionary sites on the Mangyong Hill.

Then the delegation went to the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School. They were warmly welcomed by teachers and students of the school. Meeting them there were lieutenant generals of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin and O Chae-won. A function was held at the school in welcome of the delegation.

After the national anthems of the People's Republic of China and our country were played, Premier Zhao Ziyang in company with Premier Yi Chong-ok reviewed a guard of honour of the school. The guests went round laboratories and lecture rooms of the school.

The delegation also inspected the Taean general heavy machine works. The employees of the works warmly welcomed the guests, waving national flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers. The delegation was met there by Comrade Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau of C.C., WPK, and chief secretary of the Nampo Municipal Party Committee; Yu Pyong-yon, chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee; and other personages concerned.

Inspecting the main production processes of the works, the guests congratulated the workers on their successes. Saying that the successes made by the works are attributable to the correct policy shaped by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the head of the delegation expressed the belief that the works would make a great contribution to the overall economic development of Korea.

VRPR SEES REAGAN POLICIES AS MORE WARLIKE

SK220202 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Dialogue between (Sin Sol-hyang) and (Kim Chol-min) from "Today's Feature" program on "Today's World"]

[Text] [First speaker] With the advent of the Reagan administration in the United States, a fairytale of the 20th century -- an actor becoming president -- was realized in that country. How was it possible for an actor of retirement age to reach the pinnacle of power?

[Second speaker] Well, it could be attributed to a rising tendency toward conservatism in the United States or to a reaction to the mistakes of former President Carter. However, it could also have come about because of monopolistic U.S. corporations, which believe that through aggression and war the United States can get over the current crisis.
[Passage indistinct]

[First speaker] Coinciding with the start of the Reagan administration in the United States, the imperialists' schemes for aggression and war gained momentum -- a phenomenon noted on the international scene.

[Second speaker] The Reagan administration, which devised a strategy to gain world hegemony through strength, stepped up the policy of aggression and war through such actions as frantically increasing armaments, producing and stockpiling nuclear weapons and other lethal weapons, conducting war exercises which smack of real war and carrying out armed interference in the affairs of other countries. The Reagan administration began by amending the defense budget for fiscal 1982 to the level of \$220 billion -- an increase of \$23.6 billion over the amount the Carter administration had planned.

[First speaker] The Reagan administration increased defense expenditures while slashing public programs in the federal budget. Last August the Department of Defense announced a 5-year defense budget scaled at \$1.5 trillion for the 1983-87 period. A source at the department said that in 1983 defense outlays will reach \$412.1 billion.

[Second speaker] Setting up a strategic nuclear plan at a record cost of \$180.3 billion, the Reagan administration has undertaken the production and deployment of lethal weapons such as neutron bombs, whose production had been suspended due to protests around the world, MX missiles and B-1 bombers.

The Reagan administration has also spread the reeking odor of gunpowder, conducting large-scale military exercises almost every day in such areas of the world as South Korea, the Middle East, Western Europe, Central America and the U.S. mainland.

[First speaker] Meanwhile, the Reagan administration has pressed Japan and the Western allies, including NATO countries, to take part in its policy of aggression and war. Extending support to pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes and countries such as South Korea, Israel, South Africa, El Salvador and Chile, the Reagan administration has instigated them to implement its policy of aggression and war.

[Second speaker] Due to such policies of aggression and war of the U.S. and other imperialists, international tension has risen and the danger of a new world war has grown. Major events that have occurred this year, threatening world peace and leading the situation closer to war, are the following: the South African racists' armed attack against Angola and Zambia; the Israeli expansionists' raid on an Iraqi reactor and military actions against Lebanon; and the intrusion into Libyan airspace and downing of two Libyan planes by U.S. aircraft.

[First speaker] Dominationist forces, including the United States, find themselves being driven into a quagmire by the currents of independence sweeping the world. They are desperately trying to deliver themselves from the crisis through aggression and war. However, this is merely a last-minute effort of the imperialists now going downhill. As (?Stanley Karnow), a U.S. commentator on foreign affairs, noted, the Reagan administration's policy of aggression and war has only resulted in strangulating the United States.

NODONG SINMUN FLAYS DISPATCH OF U.S. WARSHIPS

SK220432 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 21 Dec 81

[NODONG SINMUN 22 December commentary: "Reckless Military Threat Racket"]

[Text] According to a report, on the pretext of countering someone else's unusual military moves, the U.S. imperialists are concentrating the nuclear [as heard] aircraft carrier Midway, the frigate Lockwood and other missile cruisers and destroyers of the U.S. 7th Fleet in Korean waters.

This military move -- which is timed to coincide with the U.S. imperialists' frequent intrusions into our territorial airspace by high-speed and high-altitude reconnaissance planes for espionage, with the continuing visits to South Korea by U.S. war maniacs for secret war talks and with the visits to frontline units, air and naval units by the South Korean puppets in order to whip up war fever -- attracts attention.

Though it is not wartime, they are concentrating in Korean waters the aggressive forces of the invasion fleet that has the reputation of being a shock brigade of the U.S. imperialists in their wars of aggression. This is a very ominous military move. The racket caused by the concentration of armed forces by the U.S. imperialists is an undisguised military threat and a dangerous act aggravating the situation to an extreme degree. It reveals the true colors of the U.S. imperialists as aggressors and war maniacs.

While concentrating the armed elements of the 7th Fleet in Korean waters, the U.S. imperialists are linking this move to us. This is to justify their aggressive acts and is an act mocking public opinion. The new military move of the U.S. imperialists stems, no doubt, from their dirty aggressive ambition. Continuing to maintain South Korea as a colony and military base, continuing the division of Korea and seeking wicked aims against all of Korea are the unchanging aggressive policies of the U.S. imperialists. The leaders of the U.S. imperialists have declared that South Korea is a forward area in which the United States has a life-and-death interest. They openly rave that they will carry out any type of war there, including nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists are frantically accelerating new war preparations. They are augmenting U.S. troops in South Korea and are offering a tremendous amount of military aid to the South Korean puppets. Of late the U.S. imperialists have newly introduced into South Korea an electronics intelligence combat battalion composed of some 600 troops, have decided to build new facilities for or to reinforce the U.S. Air Force there and are planning to transfer several tens of ground-to-air missiles to the South Korean puppets. They have also decided to offer military aid worth \$169,380,000 to them in fiscal year 1982. All this shows that the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists are being intensified with each passing day.

The U.S. imperialists carried out the Team Spirit 1981 military exercise -- an experimental war and a preliminary war -- with the South Korean puppets and have continued other war exercise commotions in the air, on the ground and on the sea with them. Because of the new war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, the situation on the Korean Peninsula is becoming more strained, and the dangerous situation in which the tinderbox of war can explode at any time is continuing.

This is a serious threat to peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification and to peace in Asia and the world. The U.S. imperialists' policy for the occupation of South Korea and their new war maneuvers, which run counter to peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification, are arousing strong protest and denunciation not only from the entire Korean people but also the world's peace-loving people. Anti-U.S. sentiment is growing stronger among the South Korean people, and the South Korean people's struggle against fascism and for democratization and reunification of the fatherland is intensifying.

The military rackets of the U.S. imperialists are aimed at justifying the continued presence of U.S. troops in South Korea and maintaining colonial rule by intimidating the South Korean people, who rose up in the struggle to liquidate the fascist military dictatorship and to achieve the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification. The military rackets also reveal the wicked scheme of the U.S. imperialists to aggravate tension and thus to pour cold water on the Korean people's desire for the peaceful reunification, perpetuate the division of Korea and carry out war adventurism.

Their attempt at breaking our people's firm will for the independent and peaceful reunification with the racket of military threats is a foolish daydream. No cowardly fabrication and military racket of the U.S. imperialists can conceal the true color of the aggressor and justify the occupation of South Korea. Our people are keenly watching the reckless military moves of the U.S. imperialists. The United States must stop the reckless military threats against us and immediately withdraw its nuclear weapons and aggressive forces from South Korea.

KCNA: CHON TU-HWAN TRIES TO WHIP UP WAR FEVER

SK211353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 21 (KCNA) -- The traitor Chon Tu-hwan on December 18 called at a base of the puppet air force in the central region of South Korea to whip up a war fever, according to a report. This military blackguard had a provocative military exercise called "emergency mobilization exercise" staged there and, while watching it, instructed the puppet army soldiers to hasten war preparations by intensifying training.

On the same day this rascal appeared at a puppet navy unit in the western area of South Korea and made a warlike jargon.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who usurped the puppet regime at the point of the bayonet, backed and manipulated by the U.S. imperialists, is hell bent on newwar provocations manoeuvres contradictory to the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people for the country's independent and peaceful reunification, thus more glaringly revealing the dirty nature of a splittist warmaniac.

CAPT BUCHER'S 'BELLICOSE REMARKS' DENOUNCED

SK190714 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 18 Dec 81

[NODONG SINMUM 19 December commentary: "Farce by Aggressors"]

[Text] According to news reports, an annual meeting of American reporters who participated in the Korean war as war correspondents for the U.S. imperialists troops of aggression was held recently in Los Angeles. Those participating at the meeting preposterously slandered us under the cloak of reminiscing about war and even fabricated lies about the so-called prosperity in South Korea. In particular, Lloyd Bucher, former captain of the U.S. imperialist spy boat Pueblo, was invited to this meeting as a guest speaker and wickedly slandered our socialist system. Prattling about nonexistent provocations by the North, he uttered bellicose remarks about military retaliation.

All this shows that the U.S. reactionary ruling circles and the South Korean puppets, whose armory for false and slanderous propaganda against us is exhausted, are now employing all sorts of human rubbish to refill it. Those who participated in the meeting were mercenaries working for the U.S. imperialist warmongers. They are people who make a profession of admiring the U.S. troops who had done all sorts of aggressive and barbarous acts during the Korean war and degrading our people and our People's Army, who joined in the sacred and just war for national reunification and independence.

Identifying themselves as reporters, they are ignorant men hired by American billionaires and warmongers and worthless hackwriters and imposters who do not distinguish between right and wrong. The U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Korea, in which they worked as war correspondents, ended with the U.S. imperialists being ignominiously defeated. Those reporters are nothing but hackwriters of the defeated war of aggression. Bucher, captain of the U.S. imperialist armed spy boat, was captured like a stray cat while conducting an espionage act in the territorial waters of our side in 1968, admitted his criminal acts and returned only after pledging that he would never repeat his actions against our republic.

The fact that the U.S. reactionaries are blowing the anticommunist bugle by employing these people who should have been thrown into the trash can of history shows their wicked nature. They have not given up their aggressive ambition even though they are in decline. This also clearly shows the ignominious behavior of the puppets who, in the face of imminent destruction, are trying to prolong their lives under the protection of their masters.

Now the U.S. imperialists are frenzied in their preparations for a new war to achieve their ambition for aggression in Korea. Under the pretext of a southward invasion, the U.S. imperialists are bolstering their troops in South Korea, staging powder-reeking war exercises almost every day.

The United States recently has repeatedly infiltrated high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes into the territorial airspace of our republic and sent a flagship and aircraft carrier belonging to the U.S. 7th Fleet to South Korea ports. It is only a clumsy trick to justify their wicked plot to provoke a new war that the U.S. imperialists babble about the north's provocations or shout about strength by mobilizing war correspondents who served the troops in the Korean war 36 years ago and a man who captained an armed spy boat. The meeting of the war correspondents was aimed at something else.

Today our republic is enjoying an incomparably high position in the international community, and our proposal for national reunification, which reflects the will and aspiration of the people, is winning increasing support and sympathy at home and abroad with each passing day. However, because of its criminal acts committed before the nation and the people, the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan clique is cursed and denounced by the South Korean people and is rejected and isolated by the people of the world.

By letting human rubbish such as wicked hackwriters and a spy who was once arrested by us blow the bugle against us, the U.S. reactionaries are trying to damage the dignity of our republic and use the South Korean puppets to achieve their plot to perpetually divide Korea by revitalizing the South Korean puppets. This is indeed a silly farce of the aggressors. They can never cover up the truth.

VRPR LAUDS STRUGGLE FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

SK220452 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary from regular feature program "Trend of world"]

[Excerpts] Today the international community is waging more broadly than ever before a struggle to establish nuclear-free peace zones in opposition to the imperialists' preparations for nuclear warfare. As everyone knows, to maintain world peace and stability, nuclear-free peace zones should be established and expanded in many areas of the world.

A nuclear-free zone is an area devoid of nuclear weapons and the danger they pose, of foreign forces' aggression and intervention and of the danger of war. Therefore, in a nuclear-free peace zone, the testing production, storage and use of nuclear weapons would be prohibited. All foreign military bases would be abandoned and all foreign troops withdrawn. So, when such nuclear-free peace zones are established and constantly expanded in many areas of the world, the actual conditions for world peace and stability can be created.

Proceeding from this, today all peace-loving people on the five continents have demanded the establishment of nuclear-free peace zones, devoid of nuclear weapons, foreign troops and foreign military bases, and are vigorously struggling for their realization.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's schemes for a new war, today South Korea has become known as a land where nuclear weapons and various other mass-destruction weapons have been deployed more densely than in any other region of the world. Therefore, it has become known as a hotbed of war endangering peace in Asia and the world. This is why the peace-loving people of the world are vigorously struggling to make the U.S. forces and their mass-destruction weapons, including nuclear weapons, withdraw from South Korea and to make the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone.

In Japan, too, vigorous struggles are being waged against the U.S. schemes for a nuclear war and the shipment of nuclear weapons into Japan. The progressive political parties and public organizations, including the Socialist Party, the Communist Party and Sohyo, are vigorously struggling against U.S.-Japanese military collusion and the militarization of Japan. In particular, they are vigorously waging rallies and demonstrations against the calls of U.S. nuclear submarines at Japanese ports and against the schemes of U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries for making Okinawa a U.S. nuclear base.

The people of the countries near the Indian Ocean are also struggling against the U.S. imperialists' schemes of aggression and their building of nuclear bases in the Indian Ocean and for the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone there. The Latin American countries are also struggling against the U.S. imperialists' war exercises in the Atlantic Ocean and in the Caribbean Sea and their production of nuclear weapons.

All facts clearly show that the establishment of nuclear-free peace zones is the unanimous aspiration of all peace-loving people of the world and that the movement for its realization is being developed and strengthened into an international movement to prevent the danger of a world war and to maintain world peace and stability.

KIM IL-SONG GREETES BREZHNEV ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

SK181548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 18 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on December 18 sent a message of greetings to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, upon his 75th birthday. The message reads:

Esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on my own, I extend warm felicitations to you on your 75th birthday. Today the fraternal Soviet people have registered many successes in the endeavours to carry out the Eleventh Five-Year Plan put forward at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union under the leadership of the party headed by you and are directing much efforts to the work for defending world peace and security.

I am convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation established between our two parties, countries and peoples through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism will continue to strengthen and develop in the future.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish you good health as well as new success in your responsible work for the prosperity and development of the Soviet society and the promotion of the wellbeing of the people.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS ROMANIAN SCINTEIA DELEGATION

SK190418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0304 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on December 18 received the delegation of SCINTEIA, the organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Constantin Mitea, editor-in-chief of SCINTEIA. Comrade Kim Yong-nam and Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, were on hand. Isidor Urian, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang, was also present. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR TO DPRK ARRIVES 21 DEC

SK220012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 21 (KCNA) -- Leon Tomaszewski, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to Korea, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on December 21.

UNC DENIES NORTH'S ALLEGATION ON DMZ FIRING

SK220122 Seoul YONHAP in English 0108 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Seoul, Dec 22 (YONHAP) -- The United Nations Command (UNC) Monday denied the North Korean claim that personnel under the UNC's control fired last week across the military demarcation line in the Korean Demilitarized Zone. UNC spokesman U.S. Col Richard G. Hyde said that a UNC investigation had found that its civilian police serving at the southern sector of the buffer zone did not fire across the boundary or at any North Korean guardpost.

The UNC delivered the official denial through the joint duty officers at the truce village of Panmunjom Sunday.

The investigation showed that the UNC personnel fired tracer rounds and signal flares as a warning to a UNC aircraft flying close to the southern boundary of the DMZ for several minutes early in the evening of Dec 18, Hyde said. This was done to prevent an inadvertent violation of the armistice agreement, he added.

DEFENSE MINISTER URGES STEPPED-UP DEFENSE

SK220824 Seoul YONHAP in English 0802 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Seoul, Dec 22 (YONHAP) -- Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok Tuesday directed the country's major military leaders to step up defense posture in the units under their command in order to cope effectively with North Korean infiltration attempts, which have been increasing in recent days, as a result of the current uncertain international situation. Addressing a conference of major military leaders at the Defense Ministry, Chu also called for closer cooperation among the military, the government and the private sector in the national security and the maximizing of modernization efforts for the reserve forces.

Participants in the conference agreed that North Korea has been taking advantage of the uncertain international situation, intensifying its anti-South propaganda offensive, and making steady efforts to create unrest in the South, in an attempt to prevent the South from hosting the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic games in Seoul, a Defense Ministry source said. They also discussed major defense policy guidelines and military tactics to effectively cope with Pyongyang's provocative acts in the future. They pledged to dedicate themselves to the national survival under the leadership of President Chon Tu-hwan.

FIRST YEAR OF CHON PRESIDENCY ASSESSED

SK200800 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Dec 81 p 5

[By Kim Ki-sok]

[Text] The Fifth Republic, born with the inauguration of Chon Tu-hwan as the 12th-term president March 3, has since made remarkable progress for the construction of a democratic welfare society through the realization of political and social stability.

In the course of executing the state affairs this year, President Chon has placed a particular emphasis on the materialization of a clean government and society. To that end, he has taken a series of renovative measures while pursuing the four major policy goals -- Koreanization of democracy, construction of a welfare society, realization of a just society and renovation of education and expansion of culture.

Chon, as the head of state, has carried out his duties energetically in pursuit of "freedom from the threat of war, freedom from poverty and freedom from political repression and abuses of power" which he called for in his inaugural speech.

The president made state visits to the United States and the five member nations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), thus helping improve the Republic's status in the world society and renew its image abroad.

His American visit opened a new era of "matured partnership and horizontal cooperative relations" between the two traditional allies in tackling various problems expected in the 1980's, particularly in terms of international politics and security. Chon's summitry with U.S. President Ronald Reagan served as an occasion to put an end to "inconvenient" relations between Seoul and Washington in the 1970's, as well as to demonstrate America's unswerving determination to keep her defense commitment to Korea. In addition, Chon's American visit has put "finishing touches" on the time-old issue of the U.S. troop presence in Korea, thus paving another cooperative way for the two to strengthen the security of Korea. The ROK-U.S. summitry has helped bring about political and social stability, as Reagan's invitation extended to Chon tells well Washington's support for the Seoul government and its policies. Chon's American visit has helped Washington understand Seoul's efforts to carry out the nation-building work while defending the country from the ever-increasing provocative threats from North Korea.

Coupled with his U.S. visit, Chon's ASEAN trip has unfolded another significant page in the Republic's diplomacy to open an era of international cooperation. Diplomatic observers viewed that the President's ASEAN visit opened a new chapter of mutual cooperation, particularly in the fields of politics and economy. This helped the Southeast Asian countries better understand the real situation faced by Korea, politics and security in particular, and the domestic and foreign policy goals pursued by the Fifth Republic, they observed. At the same time, the trip has served as an occasion to further consolidate the traditional ties of friendship between Korea and those nations which are major trading partners and important sources of natural resources for resource-poor Korea.

Chon's trip to the Southeast Asian region has also contributed to blocking Pyongyang's scheme to isolate Seoul diplomatically in the area and to further enhancing Seoul's national prestige in that part of the world.

Through President Chon's visit to the United States and the ASEAN nations, the Republic's image, once deteriorated, has been remarkably improved. Many people in the United States and Southeast Asia have come to believe that the Republic is a country which can play an important role in maintaining peace not only on the Korea Peninsula, but also in Southeast and northeast Asia and the world as a whole.

The observers view that the president's ASEAN trip was to prepare for Seoul's participation in the opening of "a great Pacific age" by forming a strong bond of cooperative ties between Korea and ASEAN members.

In his peaceful reunification efforts, President Chon set forth peace proposals to North Korea on Jan 12 and June 5 calling for the resumption of the stalemated South-North Korean talks. North Korea, however, reacted negatively to the president's peace initiatives aimed at achieving a breakthrough and opening a way to peaceful unification after creating mutual trust. Chon's Jan 12 proposal, in which he proposed an exchange of visits between the highest authorities of the two sides, is also aimed at creating an opportunity to prevent the recurrence of a tragic war. The proposal underscored the consistent policy of the Republic that without first restoring trust, attempts to improve the Seoul-Pyongyang relations would be futile.

On June 5, President Chon renewed his proposal for talks with North Korea's Kim Il-song at any place and date convenient to Pyongyang, thus taking another realistic and progressive step toward the unification of the divided land. The North Koreans continued to reject Seoul's peace proposal, revealing to the world their fabricated and deceptive plot of disguised peace offensives.

Compared with the Jan 12 proposal, the one made on June 5 contains some concrete procedural matters for the holding of the inter-Korean talks.

Despite Pyongyang's rejection of the peace proposals, many countries in the world, including those which have been neutral on the Korean problem, supported or showed favorable reactions to the proposals. The observers said that Pyongyang's rejection goes against the expectation of the countries surrounding the peninsula or having military or economic interest in this part of the world, which want to see the Korean problems solved through peaceful dialogue.

Chon, who was reelected by an overwhelming majority as the 12th-term president on Feb 25, has endeavored to bring about political reform and stability, apart from political unrest and chaos until the first half of last year. He placed particular stress on the development of a democracy suitable to the Korean reality, marked by territorial division, while accelerating "the politics of dialogue and compromise." On several occasions, Chon himself emphasized that democracy can take root only when a peaceful and constitutional change of power is guaranteed and realized. He remarked while meeting with elder politicians in February that "I will set an example of a peaceful change of power" by stepping down at the end of his seven-year term as president.

Chon's remarks well tell his firm determination to develop the nation's democracy by doing away with the vicious political cycle shown in the past.

In accordance with his political philosophy, the president has exerted for the establishment of such a political atmosphere to be based on dialogue, debate, mutual trust, cooperation and understanding. He has often had dialogues with those from various walks of life, including leaders of minority political camps, in an effort to open the new era with the "total national participation."

As a step to encourage all the people to participate in the work of nation-building, the government granted a large-scale amnesty this year. Such a government move to extend clemency to dissidents was of significance and important to bring about a grand unity of the people.

Since he became the 11th-term president in August last year, Chon has endeavored to make the government "honest and clean" to regain the public confidence in it. In this belief, the restoration of popular trust in the government and the establishment of a climate of mutual trust are the best ways to create a just society which the government envisages in the 1980's.

In connection with this, the government has emphatically carried out the social cleanup drive, eliminating, step by step, various irregular elements in the officialdom voluntarily by public servants themselves. He believes that a "clean government" can be brought about by the establishment of an honest image of public officials, the maintenance of an orderly administrative system and the establishment of a strong sense of mission and responsibility. Balanced maintenance of these matters, together with the government's will to root out irregularities, has laid a groundwork for the establishment of a just society, a government policy goal in the 1980's.

The conference on "official discipline and civil service," which observed its first anniversary last October, spearheaded the cleanup drive by helping the enactment of an ethics law for public officials, establishing an award system for clean and exemplary officials and undertaking other projects. At the same time, it has carried out a "reject-favoritism" drive in the officialdom since April this year.

According to a recent opinion poll, conducted by the Social Science Research Institute of Seoul National University, some 65 percent of the people reacted positively to the government's efforts to build up a clean government.

In the wake of sweeping government measures to eradicate political, social and official malpractices, elements liable to bring about corruption in a political circles and the officialdom have been apparently decreased.

Various irregular practices, which prevailed in the nation in the 1960's and 1970's and by-products of a rapid economic growth, have been brought under control, more or less, with the inauguration of the Fifth Republic, the observers view.

In accordance with Chon's instruction, the government has undertaken a step to trim its structures, abolishing a total of 599 ranking posts in the central government and 67 higher posts in local administrations. The administrative simplification renovation, the first large-scale administration abridgement since the founding of the government in 1948, showed a strong government will to operate a "simple and frugal" government, they observed.

There has been no major Cabinet reshuffle since the start of the Cabinet led by Prime Minister Nam Tok-u, Sept 2, 1980. This implies President Chon's consideration to maintain consistency in the execution of the government's policy programs, thus preventing any trial and error in the execution of policy when new figures hold Cabinet posts.

In the meantime, the Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement), which started in 1970 as a rural modernization drive, has seen changes in its operational methods in the Fifth Republic in pursuit of a better life and better society to meet the requirements of the new era. The observers predicted that the decade-old drive is expected to be developed into a national movement, with voluntary popular participation.

At a recent Saemaul rally, President Chon said that the drive should be developed as a national spiritual reform drive, as a steppingstone for boosting the nation's power and overcoming economic difficulties and as a popular drive to meet Korea's internationalization.

In the first year of the Fifth Republic, President Chon has laid the groundwork for the realization of a democratic, just and welfare society by executing various policy projects emphatically. He will be an even more vigorous president in the new year, leading the nation based on what was achieved this year, the observers concluded.

FORMER PRESIDENT YUN PO-SON INTERVIEWED

SK161108 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Dec 81 p 3

[Interview with former President Yun Po-son by reporter Kim Chol at the former's residence in Seoul -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Kim Chol: After greeting me, my first question covered U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker's call on him on 10 December. "You had quite a long conversation with Ambassador Walker that day. Was there any special topic?"

Yun: "No, we just had a chat. The ambassador had an ample stock of topics because he is well versed in Chinese philosophy. We just freely shared views about things of the world, including philosophy. I received an impression that he is a very genuine person because he is a scholar turned diplomat, not a career diplomat."

"The country is always faced with difficult problems. Among these are some that the government cannot iron out alone. In my opinion, there are many things that have turned out well; nevertheless, there are some that have turned out bad. To cite an example, we are faced with a very important issue -- security. Fortunately, I feel very reassured because it is said that the present government is maintaining close ties with the Reagan administration. By the way, economic problems have not been straightened out very well."

He paused for a while and continued: "As economic problems are inherently very complicated, the government cannot, perhaps, iron out all problems alone. However, I think that the government can do something."

To cite an example, among other things, the government can further promote an atmosphere of harmony. As I have said several times before, I wish the government would give consideration to those who have been involved in various cases -- including those who have been suppressed -- that arose during the Pak regime concerning accusations of unjust corruption of the government during that era. Of course, there are various circumstances, and everyone should be held responsible for their acts. I say this because the present government said it would promote a genuine democracy. Even if those in question were reinstated, I do not think they would have any reason to start something again.

Kim: "Under former President Pak Chong-hui, you were resolutely engaged in opposition struggles. Of course, everything can be seen from different perspectives. At any rate, your attitude at that time, I think, had some influence on the former government's views of the people."

This was not an actual question. At any rate, he responded.

Yun: "In view of my own status under the Pak regime, some may think that I might now be intimate with the present government. However, it is not accurate to say this. To begin with, whether you are friendly or unfriendly with the government means nothing. The Pak regime was obviously a dictatorial one that did not hold dialogues. During his 18-year rule I never even once saw him personally. However, the present government says that it upholds democracy and has actually been conducting dialogues.

"As far as I know, the Pak regime threatened my life on at least three occasions. There were also various forms of oppression that concerned my property. Toward the end of the Pak regime, tax bills totaling well over 100 million won were imposed on the house at one time. However, at that time I made up my mind to the following. 'This is not a house which I bought with my own efforts. Thanks to my father and ancestors, I was born here and I still live in this house. If they force me to give it up, I will have to do so. However, at the very least I must bring this matter to court formally for trial and let the facts be known to the people, without regard as to whether or not I win the case.' I was even prepared to move. A few days later, however, they apparently changed their minds and eliminated the tax bills. Thus the issue was dropped. There were also many things in addition to that."

Kim: "What do you think about the present National Assembly, which is managed by the ruling and opposition parties?"

Yun: "I do not have exact, detailed knowledge about the operations of the Assembly in recent days. I just scan the newspaper headlines. As far as I am concerned, it is not necessary to closely follow details of newspaper stories."

Kim: "Even under the monarchy there were, on occasion, subjects such as your ancestor who gave straightforward advice."

Yun: "Yes, there surely were such people. I think there must be some people who resolutely offer straightforward advice. The Pak regime could not have had such persons. As for the campus problem, I do not think it is good to goad students on the campus. If you press them, and clashes occur as a result, both students and those opposing them are apt to be caught in the grip of some strong emotions."

MATERIALS ON THIRD CONGRESS OF NATIONAL FRONT

Greeting From Phnom Penh

BK211209 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Greetings message from the population of Phnom Penh to the third front congress participants read by Mok Mareth, vice chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee at the opening session of the third front congress in Phnom Penh 20 December -- recorded]

[Text] On behalf of the people of the capital of all strata and all nationalities, I would like to express profound salutations and sincere greetings to the Presidium and all state leaders and express warm congratulations and best wishes to the congress participants on this very solemn and victorious occasion today. [applause] The entire population of the capital are most elated at and proud of this historic event and the great honor given them by the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [Ranakse Samakki Kaesang Kapear Meatuphum Kampuchea] by holding its third congress in Phnom Penh. [applause]

For more than 3 years under the genocidal regime of the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- the subservient lackeys of the Beijing expansionists -- our entire Kampuchea was transformed into unprecedentedly savage human slaughterhouse of the 20th century. Our Kampuchean people lived in a hell on earth where they were deprived of the most basic human rights by the murderous gang and became the lowest slaves forced to carry out hard work day and night like animals by this traitorous clique. The right to be the master of their own destiny and master of the nation was insolently trampled upon by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan traitors.

For this reason, the sweat and blood shed by our people in their efforts to restore the nation during the past nearly 3 years have constantly fed the hatred of all our people against the traitorous genocidal clique. Thanks to the immense service rendered by the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, with both the material and moral assistance of the heroic Vietnamese army and people and the assistance of other fraternal socialist countries, our Kampuchean people, particularly the people of Phnom Penh, live again and enjoy all kinds of rights and freedom, especially the rights and freedom to take part in building and defending the capital, successfully developing it and restoring its beauty.

The front rallied the people throughout the country and Kampucheans living abroad regardless of their political affiliations, religions and creeds, united them in a strong national union, and stirred a sense of consciousness among the masses so that they unanimously carried out their respective tasks until the political programs set by the first two front congresses were successfully fulfilled. In this connection, the people of the capital, Phnom Penh, have firmly strengthened their revolutionary stand, raising a high sense of consciousness and revolutionary vigilance and always readying themselves to contribute actively to the implementation of the tasks to be adopted by this third congress under the clear-sighted and correct leadership of the KPRP and under the glorious banner of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense.

The people of Phnom Penh are confident that this third congress will bring about more and greater historic victories both inside the country and on the international scene by further consolidating the revolutionary spirit, patriotism, internal union and proletarian internationalism of our people and further promoting the production movement, especially agricultural production, in order to develop the national economy in contribution to the defense of the national independence and the construction of Kampuchea in advancing toward socialism. [applause]

We, all the people of Phnom Penh, hail the successes achieved in all fields by our people in the past 3 years under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP and under the glorious banner of the front, on this occasion of the third national front congress. [applause] We pledge to carry out all the national defense and construction tasks in accordance with the political line of the party, front and Council of Ministers and pledge to smash all perfidious maneuvers of the enemies of all stripes and all forms. [applause]

On this occasion, on behalf of the entire population of Phnom Penh, I express best wishes to the Presidium and all congress participants. May you achieve a brilliant success and more successes in all future tasks. [applause]

Further Greeting

BK220819 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] On 2 December, more than 3,000 cadres, employees, workers, male and female combatants, peasants, intellectuals, monks, youths, students and people in the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey provincial center organized a meeting at the provincial political school to celebrate the third founding anniversary of the KFNC.

On that occasion, Comrade Chan Seng addressed the audience on the significance and importance of the founding anniversary of the KFNC. He stressed the unceasing struggle of the KFNC in toppling the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime until the final victory, to liberate the people and the nation from the yoke of slavery and the danger of race extermination. He pointed out that the efforts made by the Kampuchean people in rebuilding the country in all fields conformed with genuine Marxism-Leninism.

On the same occasion, Comrade (Leng Khat), first vice chairman of the provincial KFNC committee and representative of the cadres, employees, workers and all the people throughout the province, highly praised the emulation campaign from 1 to 30 December to celebrate the third anniversary of the 7 January National Day. This campaign is also aimed at encouraging the people to do their best to defend and build the country by maintaining the military solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam as though looking after the apples of their own eyes. He also urged the people to heighten their vigilance against all maneuvers of the enemies.

Chea Sim Report

BK210930 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1500 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Dec (SPK) -- This afternoon Chea Sim, chairman of the Kampuchean Front for National Construction [KFNC] Central Committee and member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, reviewed the front's activities and outlined its tasks for the days ahead.

Appraising the situation in the country, Chairman Chea Sim, who presented a report of the KFNC Central Committee, said: With the abolition of the genocidal regime on 7 January 1979, our nation was freed from the Beijing expansionist hegemonists' clutches, but the consequences of the traitorous Pol Pot regime and the hegemonists are still very burdensome. Almost all national possessions were destroyed, millions of our compatriots were killed and the cultural bases -- the breath of life of our nation -- were sacked.

Under the KPRP leadership, our country is advancing along the path of contemporary development and restoring and strengthening the indestructible Kampuchean-Vietnamese-Lao militant solidarity and friendship and the solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in order to gradually advance toward socialism through a transition period. A new page of history -- that of independence, freedom and the genuine right to mastery over their destiny in rebuilding our beloved Kampuchea -- is opened up to our people. Our people's armed forces and our people have been able to foil all perfidious maneuvers and acts of sabotage of the enemy.

In the economic, social welfare and cultural domains, thanks to the opportune aid and assistance of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, our revolutionary power, upholding the spirit of relying mainly on its own forces and on mutual assistance, has halted the famine that has threatened our compatriots throughout the country. It has returned life to its normal state and restored the foundation of the national economy. The progressive national cultural bases are expanding and developing in all parts of the country. Health centers and schools from the central to the lower levels have been repaired or built. Trade networks have been organized and are developing.

In foreign affairs, the PRK is enjoying more and more assistance and support from other countries, a great number of national liberation movements and the peace- and justice-loving peoples throughout the world. In spite of the slanders spread by the Beijing reactionary circles -- Washington, Bangkok and Singapore -- and of the fallacious propaganda of international reaction, the PRK regime continues to shine as the searchlight of a vessel in the middle of rough seas and is enjoying the people's confidence and support.

Pointing out the causes of these successes, Chairman Chea Sim said that they are due to a just political line defined by the party and implemented by the government and the front, to the national unity combined with the patriotism and spirit of valiant struggle of the people and to the devoted aid and assistance of friendly peoples, especially Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union. These three factors deciding our victory, the chairman stressed, also constitute a force that has frustrated all of our enemies' attempts to reverse the situation in Kampuchea.

Dealing with the tasks of the Kampuchean revolution, the KFNC Central Committee report recalled the resolution of the fourth party congress, which specified that the general task is to firmly defend national independence and advance the country gradually along the socialist line through a transition period.

He continued: Defending the foundations of independence is the primary and urgent task of a nation that has just recovered its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Another primary task is to accelerate the restoration of the economy, which consists, in particular, of producing large quantities of food products capable of ensuring a stable life for the people and meeting export demands.

In the third part of his report, Chairman Chea Sim stressed that international solidarity is one of the front's principles. The Kampuchean revolution, he said, is an integral part of the Indochinese and world revolution. Our people's victory is related to the important and generous support and assistance given us by Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Our people's strategic task is to unite closely with Vietnam, with the two fraternal countries of the Indochinese peninsula. Genuine patriotism must be associated with international solidarity and, above all, with the solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with Vietnam and Laos. This is the strategic thinking of our party, the objective necessity of history and the criterion which determines the future of Kampuchea.

Our people strengthen solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and the international communist and workers movement. They actively participate in the struggle of the movement of nonaligned countries for the independence and sovereignty of nations. They unreservedly support the struggle of the world's peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, expansionism and hegemonism and for peace, national independence, democracy and progress.

Loyal to its foreign policy of peace, friendship and nonalignment, the PRK affirms its desire to establish relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries, especially the Southeast Asian countries, on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; noninterference in others' internal affairs; and settlement of all differences through peaceful negotiations.

The PRK has frequently shown its desire to be prepared to negotiate with the Thai Government and to agree on all immediate measures to end the tension along the border of our two countries, and on other issues which are of interest to the two countries, in order to establish good-neighbor relations, thereby contributing to making Southeast Asia a zone of peace and stability. Kampuchea and Thailand are neighbors and will remain so forever. We are always eager for peace and friendship. But the Bangkok leaders have provoked violations, hostilities and war. The Kampuchean people are peaceful, patient and full of self-respect and are determined to defend the sovereignty of their own land. The Kampuchean people will never remain indifferent to the succession of unfriendly activities. The opportune policy of the ultra-rightist forces in Thailand is a factor dangerous to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to bilateral relations.

Concerning the work of the front in the future, Chairman Chea Sim said: The front's tasks will consist of rallying the people of all walks of life so they will participate voluntarily in the revolutionary movement and in the building and defense of the country, irrespective of political tendencies, ethnic minority groups, religion and sex, in order to create a strong force against the Chinese expansionist hegemonists, the U.S.-led imperialists, their Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan lackey clique and other Khmer reactionaries; promoting the national spirit and conscience; making use of all possibilities to solve problems in everyday life and in the economic, cultural and social welfare domains; consolidating the revolutionary power; and building and consolidating the people's armed forces in order to defeat all dangerous maneuvers of Beijing and the United States. The front's tasks will also consist of strengthening security, maintaining social order and foiling the reactionary forces' schemes of interference, subversion and espionage; strengthening the close cooperation between cadres and people so that they will help and support each other; associating patriotism with international solidarity; maintaining and consolidating the solidarity and cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos; further strengthening the bonds of friendship with the socialist countries; and being determined to mobilize all physical and spiritual forces to surmount all difficulties and obstacles, implement the Constitution and the Fourth KPRP Congress' resolution and defend and build the Kampuchean fatherland in advancing toward socialism step by step through a transition period.

After citing 10 specific tasks allowing for the implementation of this general task, Chairman Chea Sim concluded: The congress calls on all compatriots throughout the country to unite in defending and developing their revolutionary gains. The congress calls on overseas Kampucheans to return to their dear fatherland and support the PRK's just cause. The front is ready to grant clemency to those who have gone astray, even though they have committed condemnable acts against the people, provided that they recognize their mistakes, sincerely repent of these wrongdoings and come back to the fatherland to lead an honest life with the people.

We are convinced that our people, under the front's solidarity banner and endowed with a tradition of struggle and the glorious Angkor civilization, are resolved to overcome difficulties, carry out all tasks and frustrate all perfidious schemes of the enemy.

21 Dec Session

BK210800 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0519 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Dec (SPK) -- At this morning's session -- the second day of the third congress of the front -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, submitted a draft declaration of the third front congress to the delegates.

The draft highly appraised the successes won by the Kampuchean people during the past 3 years since the historic victory of 7 January 1979. It denounced the Beijing hegemonist expansionists who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, support Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, the feudalists and the comprador capitalists by pointing out: At a time when our people are busy day and night healing the serious wounds caused by the danger of genocide and war, and at a time when our people earnestly aspire to live in peace and happiness, the Beijing hegemonist expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionaries have instead made every effort to impede our peaceful national construction labors.

The draft declaration stressed the need to broaden not only the national union, but also the international solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries as well as with the peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world. Without this international solidarity and assistance, the revolutionary cause of our people would not have achieved so many great and glorious victories, the draft noted.

The document appeals to the people to raise the spirit of patriotism, actively participate in the building of the people's revolutionary armed forces and the construction and consolidation of the state power and restore and develop the economy, culture and health. It points out that it is necessary to gradually consolidate and develop the organizational system of the front and other mass organizations at all levels, strengthen solidarity and friendship with the progressive peoples throughout the world -- above all, with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples -- and resolutely oppose Beijing hegemonism-expansionism and U.S. imperialism. It also appeals to all Kampucheans both at home and abroad to strengthen their union and work in the interests of the nation, people and cause of national construction and defense.

The draft was unanimously adopted by the delegates.

Afterward, the secretary general of the front Central Committee read the draft statute of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, which prescribes that mass organizations or citizens of Kampuchea residing inside the country or abroad who adopt the declaration and the statute of the front are regarded de jure as participating in the organization of the front.

The statute clearly deals with the hierarchical organization of the front, which comprises the various levels -- national, provincial and municipal -- the principles of work, the congresses and so on. It prescribes that the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense will comprise 79 members and will be made up of a seven-member Honorary Presidium, a chairman, several vice chairmen, a secretary general and several deputy secretaries general.

The delegates of Kompong Cham Province, those of workers, peasants and intellectuals, and those of the youth, women, the army and security forces made speeches during this session.

Statement of Congress

BK220700 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1448 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Dec (SPK) -- The Third Congress of the Kampuchean Front for National Construction this morning adopted a statement, the text of which follows:

The KFNC is 3 years old today. It accomplished an enormous task -- saving the nation from the danger of genocide and the danger of being a satellite of Beijing expansionism and hegemonism.

The victory of the 7 January 1979 revolution was due to the desire of the people as a whole to save the nation. It was a victory for the cause of national and international solidarity.

Three years have elapsed. They have been years of rebirth, full of diversified experiences that have helped the Kampuchean nation score satisfactory achievements. The revolutionary power has been founded and has led the revolution along the just revolutionary political line. This line shows our people the way to defend national independence effectively and build the fatherland in advancing toward socialism step by step through a transition period. The general elections organized throughout the country were crowned with success, reflection of a genuinely democratic and popular regime of our nation and the law-abiding consciousness of our people. The first democratic and progressive National Assembly has promulgated a Constitution for the country.

Politically and juridically, our state has been further strengthened thanks to the support of our people. This great victory has opened a new page of history, that of independence and freedom, giving our people the right to be true masters of their magnificent land. The life of the people in various regions of our country is being stabilized gradually in all respects. The people's power is being expanded throughout the country. All ethnic groups live happily in mutual love and assistance. Orphans are cared for by the state and society in boarding schools called "rose centers." All this is fact in our country, and a vital force of our new society.

At a time when our people are striving day and night to heal the serious wounds inflicted by the genocidal regime and by war, and at a time when our people earnestly desire to live in peace and happiness, the Beijing expansionist hegemonists, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionaries, are bent on obstructing our peaceful national construction work. Despite their bitter defeats, they do not give up their devastating maneuvers, their acts of interference and subversion or their desire to appropriate our territory, annex the Southeast Asian region and secure and protect their selfish interests in this region. Their lackeys -- the reactionary clique of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, who are traitors to the nation and people -- the feudal reactionaries and the comprador capitalists taking refuge on Thai territory frenziedly oppose the Kampuchean revolution. They talk about the so-called Kampuchean problem in order to fool public opinion. They are running about setting up the so-called national unity front for their lackeys. They have engaged relentlessly in bloody acts of war along the Kampuchean-Thailand border, perpetrated plundering activities and attacked innocent inhabitants in villages and communes near the Thai border.

Faced with this situation, the present historic mission of all our people is to continue strengthening solidarity and unity in order to defend our national independence and our border effectively, maintain security throughout the country and smash all enemy schemes and forces. We are determined to achieve that objective in order to be in a position to build the fatherland and to live in lasting security, stability, independence and freedom.

The historic experience of our nation shows that by being united, we will live and by being divided, we will die. Our nation's millenary history teaches us that if we are united, our nation is stable and our people live in peace, and that if we are divided, our nation will weaken and our people will be killed.

We develop not only national unity, but international solidarity with brother Vietnam and Laos and with the people of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, as well as with peace- and justice-loving peoples throughout the world. Without such international solidarity and assistance, our people's revolutionary cause could not win great and glorious victories.

We will further uphold the banner of patriotism and national and international solidarity, meet the requirements of the revolutionary task in the new stage and reunite all forces of the people for the cause of national construction and defense.

The Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] solemnly declares the change of its name to the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD]. The KUFNCD succeeds and develops the glorious revolutionary tradition of the KNUFNS. It considers the cause of solidarity and national construction and defense as a sacred objective in order to rally the forces of the people. It considers patriotism, the love of the people and international solidarity as basic principles to consolidate and develop solidarity. It considers the worker-peasant alliance as its solid foundation and the solidarity between political cadres and intellectual and specialized cadres as a driving force for all creative and progressive activities.

The front is determined to strongly support the KPRP political line. The KPRP is both member and leading nucleus of the front. Such mass organizations as the workers' trade union, the youth association and production solidarity groups are the front's core organs. The front is a solid base of support for the state power, stimulating the masses to implement the political line of the party, government and Constitution of the PRK and contributing to building the people's power. It adopts a policy of solidarity, friendship and cooperation with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples, the Soviet people and those of other countries of the great socialist family. It supports the struggle of the peoples of the nonaligned countries, defends the independence and sovereignty of all nations and peoples throughout the world loving peace and justice and participates actively in the struggle of the world's peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Beijing expansionism and hegemonism and racism and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

To accomplish this historic mission, the KUFNCD calls on the people throughout the country to deploy all their efforts to carry out the following tasks:

We must uphold patriotism and the love of people; continue the front's policy of great national solidarity; develop the great capabilities of all the people; engage in production and construction while, at the same time, carrying out combat and combat readiness activities; resolutely defend national independence; and build the country in advancing toward socialism step by step through a transition period.

We must participate actively in building the people's armed forces -- including the regular forces, the militia and self-defense forces and the people's police force -- so that they will be strong and firm revolutionary forces closely related to and fighting for the people. We must heighten vigilance; be ready to fight, and fight valiantly; foil all perfidious schemes, acts of sabotage, mendacious propaganda and provocative and bellicose acts of the imperialists and their lackeys; maintain national security; protect the people; and ensure social order and safety.

The revolutionary power is the power of the people. It is created by the people, and for the people. The front is the firm base of support for the state power. It educates and motivates the masses to participate in building and consolidating the state power. It collects the opinions and aspirations of the people and submits them to the state power. It introduces good citizens and cadres for the people to elect to the National Assembly and other state organs at all levels. It encourages the people to assume their responsibilities; take part in constructive criticism aimed at doing away with bureaucratic manifestations, haughtiness, unpopularity or immorality; and help the leading echelons to discover bad elements among cadres or within the armed forces, and corrupt and degenerate individuals who do not deserve to be in the ranks of revolutionary cadres or in the revolutionary armed forces.

We must strive to restore and develop the economy so that the people can live in prosperity and happiness. In the immediate future, we must mobilize forces for agricultural production, using agriculture as a basis for solving the vital problems of the people.

We must supply raw materials to industry and agricultural products for export. We must pay great attention to increasing and consolidating production solidarity groups and developing the state-run, collective, individual and family-side economies. We must accelerate the fisheries industry and create favorable conditions for it to be fruitful; restore profit-earning industrial enterprises; and develop light industry and handicrafts. Our people as a whole have the duty to build a country with a gradually developed economy that will enable it to maintain its national independence and advance toward socialism.

We must restore and develop culture and public health and educate and motivate our people to participate in the building of a progressive national cultural base. We must promote the culture of all ethnic groups of the country while, at the same time, accepting progressive world culture. We must develop a mass cultural and artistic movement, create a new progressive way of life, encourage the application of prophylactic measures and gradually eliminate backward and outmoded habits and customs prejudicial to the health, race and national and international solidarity. We must build and develop the system of general education, associate study in schools with reality in society, accelerate the anti-illiteracy campaign and organize supplementary education classes everywhere so the people can attend them. The development of education must keep pace with the capabilities of teachers and the supply of classrooms and school stationery.

We must strive to consolidate and gradually develop the front's organizational system and other mass organizations at all levels and actively motivate people of all walks of life to take part in their organizations and circles so as to rally them in great numbers behind the KUFNCD. We must improve the contents and forms of criticism and self-criticism meetings in order to make them even more appropriate. Ideological education and building of an organizational system must be closely associated with the motivation of the people to participate in revolutionary activities.

We must constantly uphold our role as masters of the country and our sense of responsibility to the revolution and the people; apply all political principles of the party, government and front; strictly observe the state law; and fulfill our duties as citizens. We must strengthen solidarity and friendship with progressive peoples in the world -- especially the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao people, the Soviet people and those of other countries of the great socialist family -- with all nonaligned countries and with other peace- and justice-loving peoples throughout the world.

We must resolutely oppose Beijing expansionism and hegemonism, U.S.-led imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism. We must also oppose those who advocate the arms race and oppress peoples and create tension and instability, particularly in Asia, Africa and Latin America. We actively support the struggle of the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. As far as Southeast Asia is concerned, Kampuchea, along with Vietnam and Laos, has taken the initiative for solving the remaining problems through negotiations between the two groups of countries -- Indochina and ASEAN -- for peace, stability, friendship and cooperation between the countries in the region. The revolution is the cause of the people as a whole. Building and defending the country is the sacred duty of all patriots.

With the strength of the people's solidarity, with the love of the country and people, with the profound hatred for the enemy and with the support of the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples, the Soviet people and those of other socialist and progressive countries in the world, the front is firmly convinced that our enemies can never reverse the situation in Kampuchea, no matter how crafty and obstinate their maneuvers may be. Our people's just revolutionary cause will triumph.

The front calls on our compatriots, whether in the country or abroad, to strengthen solidarity, act in the interest of the nation and people and actively serve the cause of national construction and defense. The front calls on all international organizations, governments and mass organizations and peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world to continue their support and multifaceted assistance to the cause of rebirth and national development of the PRK.

- For the honor of the United Nations, expel the genocidal hangmen from this organization!
- The Kampuchean people are determined to defend the PRK!
- Long live the 7 January 1979 historic victory!
- Long live the PRK!
- The KUFNCD will triumph!

Election of Officials

BK200639 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0523 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Dec (SPK) -- This morning the delegates to the third congress went on with the election of the Honorary Presidium and the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense.

Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, was unanimously elected chairman of the Honorary Presidium of the front, which comprises six other members: Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Bonze Um Su, vice chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal Front Committee; Phlek Piroun, secretary general of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean Red Cross; and Rung Thormea Kaison, chairman of the Koh Kong Provincial People's Revolutionary Council.
[as received]

The National Council of the front comprises 80 members and is presided over by Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly. Represented in this National Council are various social strata of the country, including 18 women, 17 intellectuals, 13 members of ethnic minorities, 4 youths, 2 artists, 2 military men, 2 specialists, a Buddhist monk and a descendant of the royal family.

The National Council of the front elected four vice chairmen: Bou Thang, chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission of the KPRP Central Committee; Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly; and Men Chhan, member of the Council of State of the PRK.

Yos Por was elected secretary general of the National Council.

The four deputy secretaries general of the National Council are: Chem Snguon, secretary general of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Vandy Kaon, secretary general of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Khieu Kanharith, editor of the journal KAMPUCHEA and chairman of the Kampuchean AAPSO committee; and Min Khin, secretary general of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association.

22 Dec Ending of Congress

BK220750 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0516 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Dec (SPK) -- The third congress of the front ended this morning after adopting a resolution and undertaking the election of a seven-member Honorary Presidium and an 80-member National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense. Chairman Heng Samrin was elected chairman of the Honorary Presidium and Chairman Chea Sim was elected chairman of the National Council of the front.

The unanimously adopted resolution stressed that the congress would undertake to carry out well the general task resulting from present stage of the revolution: to firmly defend national independence and build the country so that it will progress step by step through the period of transition toward socialism.

The congress expressed its conviction that under the leadership of the KPRP, all the nationalities united under the United Front for National Construction and Defense actively support and defend the people's power and bring into full play the factors determining the victory of the Kampuchean revolution: a just revolutionary political line; the patriotism and tradition of heroic struggle of the people; and the international solidarity with fraternal countries, particularly with the Vietnamese people. The resolution mentioned the 10 points of the program of action of the front which must be carried out by all the members and organizations concerned.

This program recommended, among other things, the intensification of activities among the masses with the organization of the combatants of the front in villages and communes, the increase in popular activities of solidarity with socialist countries -- particularly the militant solidarity and the bonds of friendship and close cooperation with the Vietnamese people and with the Vietnamese army and expenses -- and the generalizing of the socialist emulation. The program also prescribed four commemorative days of the front, namely: 2 December, day of the union of all the people; 18 February, Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity day; 22 March, Kampuchea-Laos solidarity day; and 19 June, day of the solidarity of the people and army.

Chairman of the front's National Council Chea Sim closed the congress by stressing that the declaration adopted by the congress, the new statutes of the front and the election of the National Council constitute a great victory, a rigorous assertion of the firm will of the entire nation in the defense and construction of the fatherland and a resolute and energetic counterblow against the fallacious maneuvers of the enemy aimed at dividing us.

TASS REPORTS HENG SAMRIN VISIT TO MOSCOW

PM171553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Passing Through Moscow"]

[Text] A party and government delegation from the PRK headed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the PRK Council of State, made a stopover in Moscow 6-7 December on its way to the MPK on an official friendly visit. The delegation was met and seen off by: B. Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the International Section of the CPSU Central Committee; N.P. Firubin, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Meas Samnang, PRK ambassador to the USSR; and other officials.

KANDAL OFFICIAL GREETES HENG SAMRIN ON ELECTION

BK220753 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] On 12 December Comrade Hem Samin, chairman of the Kandal Province Party Affairs Control Committee, sent a message to greet Comrade Heng Samrin on his election as general secretary of the KPRP.

The message reads: In the name of the Party Affairs Control Committee of Kandal Province, I would like to express our enthusiasm on the occasion of your election by the party Central Committee as general secretary of the KPRP, in addition to your present function. On this auspicious occasion, we would like to wish you good health in order to lead the thriving Kampuchean revolution. May you score more and greater successes.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW CABINET MEMBERS REPORTED

Royal Decree on Appointments

BK191337 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] The following decree has been issued under the royal signature: Phumiphon Adunyadet, King:

His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet has graciously ordered that it be proclaimed that, in accordance with his appointment of Gen Prem Tinsulanon as prime minister under the announcement dated 3 March 1980 and the appointment of cabinet minister under the latest announcement dated 3 December 1981, as Col Phon Roengprasoe Trit, Maj Gen Sutsai Hatsadin, Adm Kawi Singha, Anat Aphaphirom, Prakaiphruk Sarutanon, Sipanon Ketuthat, Ampham Hiranyachot and Chaloemphan Siwikon have resigned and thus terminated their ministerial service, it is deemed appropriate, and to better serve the administration of the country, that by virtue of Articles 146 and 156 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, his majesty the king hereby accepts the resignations and appoints the following cabinet ministers:

1. Thongyot Chittawira is appointed deputy prime minister;
2. Pol Lt Chan Manutham is released from his post as deputy communications minister and appointed minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office;
3. Adm Samut Sahanawin is released from his post as deputy interior minister and appointed deputy defense minister;
4. Chuan Likphai is released from his post as commerce minister and appointed agriculture and cooperatives minister;
5. Prida Phatthana-thabut is appointed deputy agriculture and cooperatives minister;
6. Wira Musikaphong is released from his post as deputy agriculture and cooperatives minister and appointed deputy communications minister;
7. Montri Phongphanit is appointed deputy communications minister;
8. Squadron Leader Punmi Punnasi is appointed commerce minister;
9. Sub Lt Praphat Limpraphan is appointed deputy commerce minister;
10. Koson Krairoek is appointed deputy interior minister;
11. Kasem Sirisamphan is appointed education minister;
12. Amnuai Yotsuk is appointed deputy public health minister;
13. Borom Tanthian is appointed deputy industry minister.

This announcement is effective immediately.

Announced on 19 December 1981, being the 36th year of the present reign
Countersigned: Gen Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK210139 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 21 Dec 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Prem's Expected Anti-Climax Has Valid Points"]

[Text] We now have the third coalition cabinet under the stewardship of Gen Prem Tinsulanon, and the ship of state can expect good weather and calm seas ahead as it charts its unenterprising cruise. Prime Minister Prem sailed unhurriedly as wave after wave of speculations tried to make him change course, but he contemptuously ignored them. There were some he left behind swimming in the murky waters of politics -- no names need be mentioned -- some others who stayed by his side liking it or not, and others who scrambled on board for reasons that are not at all clear. Prem has surprised none and has pleased none; and the ship (should we say the junk?) sails on with stray whiffs of breeze trying to fill the sails.

We can say that Prem has stumbled on an anti-climax that has neutralized all criticism, or we can say that Prem is an astute politician who has achieved what he set out to do as early as September. In that month the question was: "Will the cabinet be reshuffled?" That question became: "What will be the composition of the new cabinet?" leading up to the last question: "When will the new cabinet be announced?"

The catenation of anti-climaxes which led to the formation of Prem cabinet III has had the desired political consequences which are necessary even in a quasi-democracy.

There is much to argue in favor of Prem's political astuteness. In any country the four ministries considered most important are defence, finance, interior and foreign affairs. These four ministries, headed by non-elected men of Prem's choice, are out of the inter-party political bickering which, with key portfolios out of political party control, cannot affect the nation very much. The major affairs of the country can be handled by Prem with his non-elected colleagues in the cabinet and the neat seduction of the Social Action Party has given him a parliamentary base that can withstand the most stentorian of criticisms.

It must be chalked up to Prem's political awareness that he has completely side-tracked the main issue of the country -- economics. When the reshuffle was talked about, much of the speculation was that the SAP will enter the cabinet bringing into it its own economic "whizz team" and that some radically different economic policies will be instituted and rigorously implemented in order to attack the basic problem of spiraling cost of living. But as the reshuffling process dragged on, this fundamental point was set aside and is now possibly remembered only by SAP's former deputy leader Bunchu Rotchanasathian.

In this Prem seems to be a realist. It is simple arithmetic to say that no cabinet stays in power for a period of one year and whatever the economic policies instituted by one cabinet, they are reversed, altered or improved by the next so much so no continuity has existed for a decade. Everyone knows that the formulation and implementation of economic policies need time and results can be assessed only over a period of years. So perhaps Prem's reasoning is that it is best to let present policies continue since any dramatic changes instituted now may allow things to slide.

In this whole reshuffling process the one thing we cannot understand is why the SAP chose to join the government. It is true that SAP leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot has always favoured this government, although many of his colleagues in the party have been restive. It would have been quite possible for SAP to provide parliamentary backing to the government without entering the coalition especially because it had to pay the price of dumping former Deputy Prime Minister Bunchu and because it has been deprived of having any say in the overall economic policy of the government. Possibly SAP has its reasons which it does not want to bruit forth.

If we can pick a winner out of this long drawn-out reshuffle, we would settle on the Chat Thai Party, which has emerged unscathed.

POST Editorial

BK210121 Bangkok POST in English 21 Dec 81 p 4

[Editorial: "A Honeymoon for the New Cabinet"]

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has now come up with his third cabinet. It can hardly be called an outstanding cabinet. There has been some reshuffling and reinstatement of members of the first Prem administration.

It is hoped that this game of musical chairs, by bringing home the Social Action Party, will give more stability to the government. Prem cabinet No 3 may well have a slight majority in the 301-seat House of Representatives, counting upon about 157 MP's claimed by the coalition partners to be loyal members. However, since there are no political parties as such because the Constitution has not been amended to put the Political Parties Act into force, membership claims have to be taken with a grain of salt. The possibility of defections and of switching of parties by members depending on their own self-interests is great.

Whether the third Prem administration is actually going to be more stable than Prem cabinet No 2 remains to be seen. The previous government could have got along until the next general elections in 1983, despite the fact that it commands only a minority of around 80 MP's in the House. This is because the opposition parties were divided with the personalities of their leaders lacking affinity. The House had three "tigers" -- M.R. Khukrit Pramot of the Social Action Party, General Kriangsak Chamanan of the Chat Prachatipatai (National Democracy), and Samak Suntharawet of the Prachakorn Thai (Thai Citizens) -- each of whom would like to dominate the scene and would not like any of the others to do so. When two of them could get together for common action, the third would refuse to participate. The prime minister, who should have gained political acumen by now, could have exploited this situation.

However, he has now been influenced into bringing the SAP to join his government. Let us hope that, for the sake of the prestige of the prime ministership and the incumbent's personal honour, there had been expressions, not necessarily in public, of apology for certain publicised attacks against General Prem. This is important to start the new administration on a clean slate and to ensure sincere cooperation of the various parties in the current coalition.

The new cabinet must not be prejudged, though most are old faces known to the public for the extent of their abilities. We have to give it the usual honeymoon period and we appeal to those MP's who have submitted motions for general debates, whether for non-confidence votes or not, to desist from pushing their case during the present extraordinary session of parliament, especially since the targets of their planned strategy may have been ousted or transferred to other posts.

Prem cabinet No 3 will be judged not so much by the elected representatives and the appointed senators as by the public. The coalition parties may have been assigned different portfolios and functions, but they hold collective responsibility for the way they handle national problems and affairs of state. Their performance in tackling the economic, social, security, political and external problems of the country and the vigilance of the opposition will be taken into account when the electorate goes to the polling booths in 1983.

NATION REVIEW: BEIJING KEY TO KHMER SOLUTION

BK180207 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 18 Dec 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Khmer Question: China Must Make Up Her Mind"]

[Text] There has been a lot of euphoria about the ASEAN political and quasi-military solution to the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea -- and we will not exclude ourselves. But hindsight seems to be telling us that much of it has been somewhat premature. ASEAN-sponsored resolutions have been overwhelmingly passed by the UN General Assembly for the second time this year and all the makings of a compromise were there when the three groups of Khmer resistance met in Bangkok to form a coalition government or a united front to fight the Vietnamese occupation. When these ad hoc meetings ran into too many troubles, a Singapore delegation came here and on behalf of ASEAN proposed a compromise which the Son Sann and the Norodom Sihanouk groups accepted.

While the Khmer Rouge balked, we had believed -- perhaps wrongly -- that it would only be a matter of time before the compromise solution was accepted and now it appears that all parties concerned -- the Khmer patriotic factions, ASEAN and China -- are back in square 1. The Khmer Rouge's acceptance of the compromise formula seems to be getting more and more remote. Meanwhile, Indonesia objected to any arms being given to the guerrillas even if a new united front was formed and, under this cloud, the ASEAN foreign ministers met in Phatthaya. They had no problems, and all misunderstandings were thrashed out on short order. We had repeatedly said that none of the ASEAN countries was rich enough to supply arms, nor did they have a surplus of arms to unload on the Khmer guerrillas fighting the Vietnamese.

But the Phatthaya meeting also came up with a catch 22. Thailand was asked to approach China so that Beijing can persuade the Khmer Rouge to accept the compromise formula so that a government can be formed and international aid can be sought for the Kampuchians to fight against the Vietnamese. Naturally, Thailand has taken up the matter with the Chinese mission here and, so far as we know, there has been no positive response from the Chinese side. Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong is going to China in a couple of days, but he is going for the specific reason of cultural and scientific contacts. But, if the Chinese want to take up the matter of Kampuchea while he is in Beijing, it would be rather difficult for him to avoid any discussion.

There are too many intertwining ambitions, frustrations and realities involved and ASEAN will find it very difficult to unravel them. We can only mention a few of them, since the others meld into degrees of obscurity. The most obvious, of course, is that only Democratic Kampuchea, whose fighting arm is the Khmer Rouge, is internationally recognized -- meaning that it occupies the Kampuchean seat in the United Nations at the behest of the majority. The next, it follows, is that any international credibility of a patriotic Khmer coalition must include Democratic Kampuchea and must operate under that name. China solidly backs Democratic Kampuchea, but it has acquired a bad name internationally because of Pol Pot's genocidal policies when Democratic Kampuchea was in power.

There are other factors involving Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk which are too tangled to lend themselves to logical analysis. So, it appears at the moment that, if the Khmer Rouge play hard to get, the whole ASEAN exercise of forming a patriotic front, internationally acceptable, must be doomed to failure. It is a well-known fact that China has been supplying the Khmer Rouge guerrillas with the arms and ammunition that they need, and that the Khmer Rouge will listen to Beijing, since if Beijing decides to turn off the tap, the Khmer Rouge will not survive more than a few days. When these complications are understood even just on the surface, it is clear that the answer lies in Beijing.

MATICHON: NEW SEPARATIST GROUP FORMED IN SOUTH

BK211202 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 21 Dec 81 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] MATICHON learned on 20 December that a Center for Administration of the Southern Border Provinces report to the Interior Ministry, the 4th Army Region and provincial internal security operation commands says that a new separatist group has been formed to operate in the five provinces on the Malaysian border -- Yala, Songkhla, Pattani, Narathiwat and Satun. The group calls itself the Pattani Islamic Nationalities Revolutionary Party [Phak Patiwaat Phaochon Islam Pattani]. The group is headed by Amin Tomina, the chairman of the Pattani Islamic Committee and an elder of Den Tomina who is a Pattani MP from the Democrat Party. The report says the group receives financial support from Arab countries. Its goal is for the southern border provinces to secede along the principles set forth by Sulong Tomina, Amin's father, who was eliminated when Gen Phao Siyanon was director general of the Police Department.

Current activities of the group include the use of armed units of about 15-20 men and teams of political activists who once operated under the Barisan Revolusi Nasional (BRN) for operations in Khok Pho, Nong Chik and Yaring Districts of Pattani Province and Saba Yoi and Thepha Districts of Songkhla Province. There are also assassination teams for assassinating Muslim leaders who cooperate with the Thai Government and high-level provincial officials.

According to the report, Amin is currently hiding in Kelantan State of Malaysia. He left Thailand in August 1980 for a pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia and has never returned. Amin's relatives conveyed his decision not to return to Thailand in November 1981. On 9 December 1981 Amin sent a letter to the Pattani governor through his brother Den saying that he has resigned from the chairmanship of the Provincial Islamic Committee.

COMMUNIQUE NO 1 OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

OW211435 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Communique No 1 of the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly]

[Text] The SRV National Assembly began its second session on 21 December 1981 at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi. Present were Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other party and state leaders.

All deputies from various localities throughout the country attended the session. At 0800 sharp National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho delivered the opening speech and presided over the session.

The National Assembly heard:

-- A report delivered by State Planning Commission Chairman Nguyen Lam, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, on the implementation of the 1981 State Plan and on the tasks of the 1982 State Plan;

-- A report delivered by Minister of Finance Hoang Anh, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, on the implementation of the 1981 State Budget and on the orientation, financial tasks and draft budget for 1982;

-- A report delivered by Minister Dang Thi, secretary general of the Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, on the draft law on military service, the draft law on the service of VPA officers and the placing of Dong Nai village in Phuoc Long District, Song Be Province, under the jurisdiction of Da Hoai District, Lam Dong Province.

-- A report by Vice Chairman Xuan Thuy, on behalf of the National Assembly, on the draft regulations for the session and on the draft status of deputies;

-- A report by Chief Justice Pham Hung of the Supreme People's Court on the work of the people's courts;

-- A report by Chief Procurator Tran Le of the Supreme People's Procuratorate on the work of the people's procuratorate sector.

At the preparatory meeting on the afternoon of 20 December 1981, the National Assembly elected the secretariats for the sessions of the Seventh National Assembly. They include the following comrades: Nghiem Chuong Chau, deputy of the Municipality of Hanoi; Nguyen Huu Chinh, deputy of Phu Khanh Province; Nguyen Viet Dung, deputy of Ha Bac Province; Vu Dinh, deputy of Phu Khanh Province; Nguyen Manh Hung, deputy of Ha Nam Ninh Province; Pham Hoc Lan, deputy of Minh Hai Province; Nguyen Huy Thuc, deputy of Thai Binh Province; Le Van Thoi, deputy of Ho Chi Minh City.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL MARKS VPA ANNIVERSARY

BK220525 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Dec 81

[NHAN DAN 22 December editorial: "Heroic Tradition, Glorious Cause"]

[Text] Our People's Army is 37 years old today. In the course of glorious construction and struggle, educated and led by the party, our army has scored many wonderful combat exploits.

Emerging from the Tan Trao jungle with victories scored in (Xay Khat), Na Ngan, Dien Bien Phu and Saigon and then the victory over 600,000 Chinese aggressors at the northern border, our army has further enhanced the nation's glorious tradition. Our People's Armed Forces, with their heroic tradition and revolutionary nature tempered in the flame of struggle, have become an invincible and trusted force of our people in the cause of defending the socialist fatherland. They are a great source of joy and pride to our party and people.

On the occasion of this anniversary, our entire party and people would like to extend their warmest sentiments, feelings of great love and deepest gratitude to their beloved combatants, especially those who are, with constant vigilance, firmly grasping their rifles along various border lines and on various remote offshore islands and who are carrying out their international obligation. From the heart, everyone is thinking of you comrades with the awareness that you are enduring untold hardships, difficulties and danger and are, in many cases, sacrificing your lives in order to safeguard the country's most valuable asset -- its independence and freedom.

The VCP, founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh, is the organizer of all victories and the promoter of all the military exploits of our army and is a decisive factor in the rapid growth and in all the victories of our army.

Another traditional feature also of great importance is that our army has always attached itself to the people. From the people the army was born and for the people it is fighting. The army and people are of the same mind. In the course of their training and combat, members of our army have built a high standard of revolutionary ethics and qualities for themselves. They are soldiers with boundless patriotism, absolute loyalty to the fatherland, ardent love for the socialist regime, a desire to serve the people, a determination to respect state legislation, a high spirit of collective mastery, bravery, indomitable spirit, resourcefulness, a desire to achieve progress, a high sense of organizational discipline, a spirit of socialist internationalism, and a deep hatred of the nation's enemies.

Our direct and dangerous enemies are the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. In collusion with the U.S. imperialists, they are waging an all-out war of destruction against our people and against the three Indochinese countries. All their hostile acts are part of the scheme designed to weaken Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in order to prepare conditions for a large-scale war of aggression to annex this whole region. As a result, our people have to carry out the strategic tasks of successfully building socialism, while strengthening national defense and firmly maintaining political security, social order and safety. They are ready to fight and fight triumphantly to defend the fatherland.

Our army's glorious task is to enhance its vigilance consistently and strengthen its power to defeat the enemy under any circumstances, from any directions and in any form of warfare. To meet these requirements, we are determined to build a comprehensive, modern and all people's national defense, combine economic building with national defense, strengthen economic potentials and gradually develop military industry. We will continue to carry out the campaign to develop the fine character and improve the fighting strength and accelerate the building of a strong and heroic VPA -- an army with a will to fight and to win, with a correct organizational structure and an increasing regular skill and one which is ready to fight to defend the fatherland and carry out its international obligations satisfactorily.

Along with other tasks, our army has participated in production and economic building with correct organizational forms and methods. Our younger generations take turns in joining the army to carry out their national defense duty. The army is also a big school to train the new socialist men.

To create an important base for the all-people's national defense, we have spared no efforts in strengthening the solidarity between the army and the people and in carrying out various rear service policies satisfactorily.

Through its great efforts made during the past 37 years, our heroic VPA has always been a strong instrument of our people in the defense of our socialist fatherland. It acts as a main pillar for the all-people's national defense and the people's war to defend the country and is worthy of the confidence and great pride accorded to it by our party and people.

JOURNALIST SAYS BANGKOK KEY TO SRV WITHDRAWAL

BK211517 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Dec 81

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 21 December]

[Text] NHAN DAN today carried a letter entitled "Our Vietnamese Troops" by journalist Thanh Tin to Japanese journalist (Oichi Ioshino) dealing with the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. The letter reads:

I have participated in a debate held by youths in a company of the Vietnamese Army on the purpose of their presence in Kampuchea. In an exchange of views lasting 2 and 1/2 hours, a soldier simply said: Once we have decided to do something we should carry it out till the end. The house of our friends has been ransacked by the robbers so we have to enter their house to help chase the robbers away. Although they have been punished, these robbers still try to come back to slaughter the people. We cannot leave our friends at a time when they are still bedridden and need medical care to recover. This answer is quite simple and easy to understand.

These young soldiers have often recalled the heartrending and just words uttered by Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong when addressing representatives of Vietnamese units in Phnom Penh in February 1979: One day, after accomplishing your mission, you all will return home. And when you pull out, you will not take along anything from our friends but will leave behind something most valuable, something we consider as invaluable, even more precious than all the gold in the world. That is the love and affection of the Kampuchean people.

The letter continues: In fact, it can be said that the key to the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is actually in the hands of the Bangkok authorities. All they should do is to act in accordance with what they said.

By refraining from taking sides with any of the political forces in Kampuchea, by allowing no foreign force to use Thailand in opposing a third country and by eliminating all the bases, logistics facilities and arms supply lines used by China to support the genocidal Khmer Rouge, the Bangkok authorities will contribute positively to a quick withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. In so doing, security and stability in the region will be restored and the horizons of lasting friendship will be brightened again.

KHMER ROUGE DOUBTS ON LOOSE COALITION CITED

BK220844 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] According to AFP, the so-called Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot on 19 December expressed doubts over the loose alliance of the Khmer reactionary groups. In the statement it issued recently the Khmer Rouge admitted that if it accepts this loose coalition then this will lead to the foiling of its forces. This situation indicates that despite great efforts made by the Beijing reactionaries to form the three Khmer factions into an alliance, albeit a loose one, to oppose the Kampuchean people, it cannot be accomplished. This is because the three factions -- their lackeys -- are not willing to compromise with one another.

END OF

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DATE FILMED

23 Dec 1981

